

INTIMATIONS

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MACAO.

RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 10th.

A liberal education provided in ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MODERN LANGUAGES and CHINESE at very moderate charges.

The school is situated in the healthiest part of Macao.

Application to the Fr. Director, Hongkong, August 13, 1917. 2030

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$0.50 per share will be paid to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 13, 1917. 2031

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1917, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling per share, is payable on and after MONDAY the 13th day of August, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
S. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 11, 1917. 2028

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.—) per share for account 1917, will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2026

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1917, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 13th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th instant, BOTH DAYS inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2024

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

THESE EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, December 10th, 1917.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of Candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before September 2nd, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 2nd, 1917.

Four Cash Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that Candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

Candidates who secure cash prizes must enter the University on January 2nd, 1918, and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917."

Hongkong, August 9, 1917. 2022

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

of the

PAPER PULP MILL.

Situated at VIETRY, (TONKIN).

THIS MILL is built upon a property measuring 14,000 sq. meters, and consists of the following buildings and machinery—

1. EIGHT brick-buildings, with iron pillars and beams. Corrugated iron roofs. Two sheds with corrugated iron roof.
2. PLANT & MACHINERY of the kind required for making Paper-pulp.
3. TWO European residences.

The above Property will be sold by Public Auction at P.H.U. THO (Tonkin), on the 1st day of September, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000. (One Hundred Thousand Dollars Indo-China Currency).

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

CH. DE LANSALUT,
Solicitor for the Liquidator.
Haiphong.
Hongkong, August 9, 1917. 2019

SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

THE CITY HALL TORONTO

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

Just Pure Rich Mellow Virginia Tobacco

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

IF YOU SMOKE A PIPE OF COURSE YOU SMOKE "CAPSTAN" NAVY CUT

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

WHEN AND HOW WILL THE WAR END?

A PEACE THAT MAY COME BY DEGREES.

Mr. F. Ashmead-Bartlett, the brilliant war correspondent, writing some six weeks ago, made a series of remarkable forecasts. He says:—It requires a bold prophet to attempt to answer such a question.

I always believed it would be over in October this year—or at least that serious negotiations for a peace would commence this summer—until the entire situation was changed by the Russian Revolution and the entry of the United States into the struggle.

Had the Russian army only been able to strike I am convinced the Huns could not have withstood our offensive and would be already "teasing it" for the Meuse and the Rhine.

Now, thanks to the disorganisation of our Ally, the enemy is able to concentrate almost the whole of his available reserves on the restricted western front, and it is hardly possible for us to do more than gain ground this year.

What, then, of the future?

Both the Allies and the Central Powers are hoping to end the war by other means than a struggle at the outbreak on land.

Germany still retains her faith in the submarine, and is endeavouring to black-mail not only England, but the entire world, into a compromise favourable to herself. We are hoping that a failure in her crops and general internal condition will render it impossible for Germany to last out another winter.

But supposing neither of these contingencies arises—what will happen then? Now that America has promised to send her armies, it seems obvious that unless Germany gives way the war must be carried on into 1918.

Then in 1918 the vital issue will be this—Will the Allies, assisted by the American armies, be strong enough to force a decision on the western front? This question is very difficult to answer because we have no real knowledge as to how many hundreds of thousands of men America is prepared to send and how long it will take to raise, train and equip them.

THE REAL VICTORY.

As for the Germans, if their submarine campaign fails, as we now feel more confident it will fail, American intervention will be the vital factor next year. Their General Staff will then have to come to the momentous decision of risking a

disaster in France and Belgium or of a general retirement probably to the line of the Meuse. If they are forced from the line of the Meuse, they must retire to the Rhine and fight on German soil, and they are likely to risk a very great deal to keep the war away from their own people.

Can some solution be found which will render it unnecessary to carry the ghastly slaughter of 1916 and 1917 on the western front into 1918?

It is not in the interests of any of the combatants to prolong the struggle if only a permanent peace can be assured. All are now faced with the destruction of their male population—bankruptcy and a hundred other evils which follow in war's train. It is certainly not in the interests of the British Empire to reduce its manpower to the level which Germany has already reduced hers. Such a course can only retard our economic recovery after the war.

The real victory will be gained in the manufacturing when she is over, and not on the battlefield. War has killed itself. The armed frontier and the submarine and a hundred other devilish inventions will cause all peoples to keep the peace in future. War has been proved to be no longer worth while.

ONLY OBSTACLE TO PEACE.

There is undoubtedly a strong peace movement, which it is useless to ignore, in all countries, whether friend or foe. The Russian Revolution has let loose a flood of suppressed thoughts and ideals which the world's censors can check no longer. The great dam which has so long held back the flood of democratic opinion is smashed at last. The aims of all the combatant democracies are gradually finding a common denominator, namely, no annexations and the rights of all nationals to choose under what flag they will live.

The only real obstacle in the way of peace at this hour is the retention of the Hohenzollern dynasty on the throne.

What then, will be the end, and when will it come?

I do not think the finish of this world cataclysm will come all at once, or will be settled by a general peace conference. One by one the weary Titans will drop out.

I believe we shall see peace in the Balkans by the coming of October, or even sooner. Now that Russia has renounced all claims to Constantinople, the air is cleared and the great obstacle in the way of a Balkan settlement has been removed. In reality, the Balkan States are fighting a separate local group of war rendered

inevitable by the unsatisfactory readjustment of Turkish territory by the Treaty of Bucharest in 1913.

The time has come for President Wilson to state our aims and to invite the delegates of Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia and Turkey to meet at a Round Table Conference and to come to terms with one another. Such a step will be of vital importance to the interests of the Allies in the Near East, and with the withdrawal of Turkey and Bulgaria from the struggle, the whole fabric of the strategy of the Central Powers collapses like a pack of cards.

I think it likely that Austria will make a separate peace.

FINAL STRUGGLE NEXT SPRING.

Then Germany alone remains in the field, confronted by the French, British and American Armies. Unless her economic condition becomes such that she is forced into peace this winter, I do not believe the Germans will give in even when deserted by all their allies. I think her line will remain much the same this summer and autumn, but that we shall see a further retirement during the winter, and practically the whole of Northern France evacuated. Her left flank will fall back to the line of the Meuse, and her right will retire to the line of the France-Belgian frontier fortresses. She is certain to do her utmost to hold Belgium and Antwerp in order to have something left with which to negotiate.

Then the final struggle will come next spring on historic ground in the ancient Cockpit of Europe. Shall we smash the Huns in the field with the aid of the Americans? We ought to be able to force them out of Belgium across the Meuse, and back to the line of the Rhine. The task, however, will be gigantic, and we can only hope it will never be necessary to put it to the test. But, barring famine or an internal revolution which would overthrow the Hohenzollerns, I do not see how final peace can come until October, 1918.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers, High Class English Jewellery.

KOAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT, AND PURE FULL-CREAM MILK).

The Food Drink with all the Virtues.

1. Generates force and sustains it.
2. Gives strength and maintains it.
3. Easily digested and completely absorbed.
4. Delicious and refreshing.
5. Ready in a moment.
6. Suits all ages and conditions.
7. Keeps in all climates.

Supplied by all Chemists and Stores.
18 3 Sizes, 1/8, 2/8 and 1/4 (12 England).

Also available in Tablet form to be dissolved in the mouth.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BEDFORDSHIRE, ENGL.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of

THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS

SHIPPING FORMS

CIRCULARS

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ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES

WINE LISTS

MENUS

INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1, A.B.O. Fifth Edition Engineering Firm, and Second Edition, Western Union, and Watkin's

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

AUXILIARY CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOORS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF BUILDING	LENGTH OF DOOR	WIDTH OF DOOR	DEPTH OF DOOR	NAME OF BUILDING	LENGTH OF DOOR
KOWLOON	77	14	14	QUEEN'S BUILDINGS	77
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	77	14	14	QUEEN'S BUILDINGS	77
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	77	14	14	QUEEN'S BUILDINGS	77
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	77	14	14	QUEEN'S BUILDINGS	77
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	77	14	14	QUEEN'S BUILDINGS	77
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	77	14	14	QUEEN'S BUILDINGS	77
TAL-KO-CZSU	77	14	14	QUEEN'S BUILDINGS	77
Constructional Dept.	77	14	14	QUEEN'S BUILDINGS	77
ARRANGEMENT	77	14	14	QUEEN'S BUILDINGS	77
Slip Dock	77	14	14	QUEEN'S BUILDINGS	77
Slip Dock	77	14	14	QUEEN'S BUILDINGS	77

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.M.E., Resident Dock Engineer

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
100 BLDGS, CHATER RD
HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA.



MITSUBISHI COSHI KWAISHA (Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, COBI, MUTANE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINKAW, KAMIYAMADA, SHIBAI & OTURARI COLLIERIES.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

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Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Otari, Muroran, Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Tsu, Vladivostok, Hankow, Peking, London, New York, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, and Canton.

Cable Address:—IWASAKI

Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—

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MANILA: Messrs Macdonald & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. E. Brown, McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager.

No. 2, FARMER STREET, HONGKONG.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL, METAL and HAND WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Cokes Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. No. 35 and 37, HAU LOOKE STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong December 4, 1915.



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Shares, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"KIKION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 18th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF

Single and Double Bed Sheets, Turkish
Towels, Bath Sheets, Quilts, Pillow
Cases, Counterpanes, Blankets, Ladies'
Dress Lengths, Ladies' Underwear,
Handkerchiefs.

A few lots of Kinkosan Tea Sets in
case Kinkosan Vases, Japanese Tea Sets,
Large and Small, Brass Jardinières,
Brass Finger Bowls, Vases, Electric
Lamps, Rose Bowls, Flower Vases,
Gent's Walking Sticks, and several
dozen bottles of Florida Water.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 14, 1917. 2033

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. Doo Chikong
KIL, to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY and TUESDAY,

the 20th and 21st August, 1917,
commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.

at his premises

"The Old Post Office Building"
Queen's Road Central,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHINESE PORCELAINS,
EMBROIDERIES,
KAKEMONOS,
CURIOS, &c., &c.

Comprising:—

A large variety of coloured and
2-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and
White Vases and Plates, Old
Bronzes, including Incense Burners of
the Song and Ming Dynasties, Pekinese
Cloisonne, Snuff Bottles, Mandarin
Plumes and Beads (Amber and Jade-
stone), Carved Bamboo Ware, Old
Szechow Lacquer Boxes, Silk Embroid-
eries, Kakemonos and Wall Hangings
Jadestone and Ivory Carvings, &c.,
&c., &c.

The greater portion of the above stock
has recently arrived from the North and
includes pieces from the Ming, Kanghi,
Yungching, Kienlung, Kaiching and
Towkong Periods.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Saturday.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 14, 1917. 2032

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 21st August, 1917, at 11 a.m.,
at No. 3, Wood Road, Wanchai,
(2nd floor).

SUNDAY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogue will be issued.
On view from Monday, 20th inst. at
noon.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 13, 1917. 2029

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

ONE 16 BORE HAMMERLESS GUN
BY "BLAND"

In Good Condition.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 31, 1917. 1979

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 18th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A few lots of BURMA CHEROOTS
and
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 14, 1917. 2034

WANTED.

RICKSHAW, second hand. Reply,
quoting price to
Box No. 980.

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, August 9, 1917. 2021

WANTED.

ENGINEER, BRITISH, AS WORKS
FOREMAN. Applications with
copy of References in own writing,
stating age, experience and salary
required. No other applications con-
sidered.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, August 6, 1917. 2014

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as
TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER
required by Shipping Firm. State
previous experience and salary required.
Apply—
Box 450.

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1997

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNEB BEEF

AND

CORNEB PORK.

Put up in Kegs and Barrels

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

66

COMIC

REGAL

RECORDS

BY

BILLY WILLIAMS

6004 I've found Kelly ...

6006 I wish it was Sunday night ...

6008 I never heard Father ...

6010 It's a grand old song—

6012 The Kangaroo Hop

6014 Mister John Mackenzie O' ...

6016 I come from Scotland ...

6018

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LORD NORTHCLEFFE ON GERMAN SPY SYSTEM.

ADDRESS AT THE AMERICAN PRESS CLUB.

THE NEED FOR CENSORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

Lord Northcliffe, head of the British
Mission in this country, today authorized
publication of parts of a confidential
speech on spies and censorship made to
the National Press Club on July 4th. He
described the work of spies in England
and the flood of fatal information that
pours over the cables through neutral
countries to Germany, and spoke of the
dangers of any except technical military
and naval censorship of the press. Only
on two occasions in the last month, Lord
Northcliffe said, had he seen anything
published in American newspapers that
might have been of value to the enemy.
The address follows:—

"What does not yet seem to be under-
stood here, and that we did not under-
stand at the beginning of the war, is
that the really deadly highly explosive
news is not newspaper news, but the news
sent out by spies in code to neutral coun-
tries for transmission to Germany."

"Admitted that the task of examining
hundreds of thousands of cables a day
is difficult and costly, admitted that even
brains are required in large numbers for
the task, the brains are here in abun-
dant supply, and the outgoing cables can easily
be coordinated so that all cables
addressed to the same names abroad, and
even to the same towns abroad, come
under the eyes of the same censors week
after week. It is by means of checking
back cables addressed from England to
neutral countries that we have caught
many of our spies."

"It is not difficult for spies to get
news. Their task is the delivery of the
goods, and to that task they concentrate."

"Now that ocean travel has become so
difficult, now that the British mail censor
has perfected his methods, the enemy spy
working among you is thrown back
entirely on the cable and one or two
steamer routes."

"I do not know whether you have a
mail censorship on letters to Spain, but
I venture to think that if you have not
and start opening letters to that country
you will get as rich a haul of information
as our secret service department did out
of censoring of American letters to
Europe."

"The cable censor must be remorseless
if he finds constant domestic telegrams
going to one particular place. At the risk
of disturbing happy homes, he must hold
up or destroy the cables. A world of
amusing can be contrived behind the
words 'mother better' or 'mother going
to sea shore.' Many complaints will
come from business men as to detention
of their messages, but business men of
standing can easily satisfy the cable
authorities, and in any case, the main
business at the present time is war, and
lives are more important than business
losses."

"We in England were loath to believe
in the existence of an extensive German
spy system among us until strange
happenings by land and sea proved that
their spy preparations, firmly established
in England years before the war, were
just as efficient as all their other prepara-
tions."

"The German spies are divided into
five or six classes, working independently
of each other."

"There is the business spy, whose work
is the gathering of information, personal
and otherwise. An establishment at called
Schimmelpennings opened out in England,
purporting to be something like 'your
breadstreet' or 'Dun's', but really with
the object of ascertaining the capacity for
making guns, munitions, and what not of
every plant in England, together with
any other information that might be use-
ful to Germany when she went to war."

"A second form of spying was
organized by the German consuls in Great
Britain, who collected information by
means of hotel waiters, barbers, govern-
ment and domestic servants, to whom
they paid comparatively small sums
of money."

"To naval and military towns the Ger-
man Government provided Germans with
a capital with which to open and purchase
hotels. All this was done through the
Consul."

"Then there was a series of spies
organized by the German department
which had its headquarters in Brussels.
These were spies who moved about in a
good social circle as a rule, picking up
any information they could get. When it
came to picking up information as to
British psychology, they got it all wrong,
but they have been notorious for almost
without exception, they reported to Berlin
your Government has made for the

that Great Britain would not go to war.
Members of this class of spy were entirely
unknown to each other and only known
to headquarters by numbers. They were
paid a minimum of \$3,000 and a maxi-
mum of \$12,000 a year, and were usually
engaged in some other kind of work—
very often insurance work. Out of
respect for their sex, among the spies we
have shot at the Tower of London, the
women have been exempted and sentenced
to long terms of imprisonment."

"Further, there were the military and
naval spies. This kind of spying is
regarded as legitimate among all nations.
Carl Lody, whom I saw tried in court
martial and who had an American pas-
port and spoke American with the
slightest German accent, was a legitimate
naval spy, and was so regarded by our
authorities, who treated him as well as
he could be treated in the circumstances,
and finally very properly shot him. He
was captured owing to clumsiness on his
part. Among other foolishnesses, he kept
his code in his pocket, and therefore
knew at the moment he was arrested that
he was a dead man. One of the things
that led to his detection was the public
censorship."

"We had been warned for years that
the country was full of German spies,
but did not believe it. Germans were
admitted to our clubs, went about among
us and seemed very friendly. At the
outbreak of the war we found that we
had been entertaining several battalions
of spies. I remember the night that
went on day after day in London just
before the outbreak of war when they
swarmed to the German Consulate to get
their passports issued. Many of them
obviously had information that a war
was coming and that they might have
difficulty in getting out."

"Large organizations, such as insur-
ance companies, electrical concerns and
piano-forte makers, who required large
numbers of men to go about tuning
pianos, were in effect central depots for
gathering information for the German
Government. The Hamburg-American
Steamship Company also had its own
series of spies and had to do with the
subventions of German newspapers in
London and of certain notorious English
writers. In their hurry to clear out of
England, the Hamburg-American Steam-
ship Company left behind valuable
information, one of which
was damning evidence of Germany's war
intentions."

"I can now relate with safety, inas-
much as more than two years have passed
and both the British and German codes
have been changed, an incident told to
me by Lord Fisher in the early days of
the war when he was at the head of our
navy. He had given instructions that
eight ships should be coaled at a port
which I will call Bristol. That same
afternoon one of our destroyers picked up
a wireless from one enemy submarine to
another, making a rendezvous at this very
port for the following day and naming the
eight ships. The coaling order was of
course, at once cancelled, but the incident
showed that information must have come
from some one in close touch with the
Government department concerned."

"Is sounds, indeed, almost too mysterious to
be true, but it was true."

"Compared with the leakage of news
by newspapers, the daily leakage of
secrets by cable is as a Niagara compared
with a mountain stream. I am a pretty
close student of the war and have read
a number of your newspapers in the last
month, but on only two occasions have
I seen anything likely to be of assistance
to the enemy. That does not mean that
there should not be a newspaper censor-
ship. Our newspaper people from the
outset recognized the need for official
technical military and naval action in
such matters. The danger of a censor-
ship is that it may be used to exalt
incompetence, to impair efficiency by hid-
ing mismanagement, to weaken resolution
by exaggerated optimism."

"If I may make a suggestion, it is that
the American people should take stories
about the sinking of submarines with a
grain of salt. Your newspapers have
sunk a very large fleet of submarines
during the four weeks I have been here.
Every gunner who fires at a periscope
can see a periscope after the splash
of the shell thinks he has sunk a sub-
marine. I will give a little instructive
and perfectly true story on this point. A
certain man-of-war reported that it had
sunk a German submarine and sunk it.
An English submarine, which was in
exactly the same location on the same
day, reported that it had been fired on by
a German battleship and had dived and
escaped it. I fear that these constant
illusory sinkings of submarines may check
American inventive effort on which the
Allies rely so greatly."

"I have no idea of the preparations
your Government has made for the
censorship of pictures. A picture may
easily disclose dangerous information.
The Germans have a system of enlarging
newspaper photographs to see if they
can find any valuable information. Thus
when we had been at war sufficiently
long to invent tanks, we had got wise
as you may here. No picture of any new
tank, aeroplane or other machine of war
should be published here."

"As to the censorship in general, if
instructions are given to newspaper people
they themselves form the best censors.
Trained news gatherers and presenters of
news are much more intelligent than the
kind of man who usually drifts into
censor offices. Neither military nor
naval men care for the task of censorship.
They want to be at the front or at sea.
Judging by my own colleagues in Eng-
land, I believe that American newspaper
men should be very largely trusted to do
the censoring themselves, provided of
course, that General Pershing has a
system such as has been adopted by Sir
Douglas Haig who, while allowing the
utmost freedom of correspondence, sees
that the dispatches are read and examined
by competent members of his staff. The
dangers of misuse of the power of censor-
ship are well known to those who know
what we suffered from the hiding of the
truth about the war for the first two
years."

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.
ITS POSSIBILITIES.

The attitude of the British Press and
of the British Government, wrote Dr.
Saxena in "Everyman" of June 8, which
is partly hostile to or suspicious of the
impending Stockholm Conference, is
characteristic of that curious disbelief in
ideas and of that timidity of policy
which has so often paralysed us in the
course of the war. We have a glorious
cause to defend and seem to be afraid to
defend it. We prefer to leave to the
enemy the offensive in the spiritual and
moral contest even as we left him for so
long the offensive in the military con-
test. One would have thought that one
of our chief aims ought to be to divide the
Germans, to stimulate the spirit of re-
volution within the Central Empire,
and to bring the people themselves to
get rid of the curse of the Hohenzollern.
The Stockholm Conference is giving us
an opportunity of achieving that aim
such as may never occur again. Even if
our Russian Allies did not invite us to
join the Conference, we could still have
to welcome such a gathering. We have
the chance of cleaning up the political
and moral issues which are being
obscured and confused by the enemy,
of defeating the sinister alliance between
Germanism and a Prussianized Socialism,
of subjecting the official majority
Socialists who have joined it so long in
their Vaterland to the relentless cross-
examination of their foreign comrades,
of compelling them to show their hand
and of calling on them to give an account
of their stewardship. We have the
chance of strengthening the minority
who are on our side, of rallying the
wavering, and of discrediting the dis-
honest. We have the chance of mobilizing
on our side all the forces of European
democracy."

DISCREDITED OR CONVERTED.

It is in our power to achieve all those
vital aims. And yet we are afraid. What
are we afraid of? Do we doubt the
justice of our cause? Or do we doubt
our capacity to defend it? Is our policy
so obvious to the whole world that it
need not be stated? Or is it doubtful
that it cannot be stated openly? Do we
believe that in a frank discussion, even
with the superior Socialists of the Kaiser,
we shall necessarily have the worst of
the argument? Or do we assume that
Rohdenburg and his "Genossen" are
possessed of some mysterious persuasive
power, of some magnetic influence, of a
silver-tongued eloquence, and of an
unbending charm, which no Socialist
of the Allies may resist? Or is it rather
that we assume the possession on our
part of a double dose of inarticulate
stupidity?

Has the time not come to have done
with such intellectual and political
cowardice? Is it not obvious that if
the Delegates of the Allies as a body
approve, and leave the German
Government is bound to suffer a crush-
ing defeat in that diplomatic propaganda,
in that great contest of ideas and ideas?
Is it not obvious that if the Stockholm
Conference is really what it ought to be,
namely, one of those representative
international congresses, one of the
memorable councils which were such
a tremendous political force before
the war—the German Socialists as the
result of that conference must be
either discredited or they must be
converted? Those who still adhere to
the sinister compact which they entered
into with the Kaiser will be made power-
less for evil. They will be discredited
in the eyes of their own brethren. They
will be morally isolated. They will be
excommunicated from the Socialist
Commonwealth. On the other hand,
those who are converted will spread the
seed of revolution in the Fatherland
and will hasten the day of deliverance,
when the Hohenzollern and the Hap-
sburg will go the way of the Rumanoff,
Holstein-Gottorp.

CANNOT WORK OR REST.

When you are too tired down in health
that it impairs the efficiency of your
work as well as your power to enjoy any
leisure hours, or obtain rest, it is time
that you gave Dr. Williams' pink pills a
fair trial.

The condition that doctors describe as
general debility, when they describe it
at all, does not come before most
physicians until the blood has become so
impoverished that it can be called
anemia. Unless this condition of blood-
lessness has been reached, you simply
complain of falling energy, loss of
appetite, constipation, lack of ambition
and animation. If you are well-to-do
your physician will probably recommend
a change of air. If you are not he will
tell you there is nothing much the matter
with you. He means that there is no
organic trouble.

But your blood is thin and your whole
system looks worn. The blood goes
everywhere, practically, and if you
improve the quality of the blood by
using Dr. Williams' pink pills, you tone
up the whole body, improve the appetite,
quickly the step, and put a new punch
in life generally.

For this reason, get Dr. Williams' pink
pills now and keep taking them.

INTIMATIONS



JOHNNIE WALKER: "What do they say?"
BLUEJACKET: "In Splendid Condition—Still Going Strong."
Any reply?"

JOHNNIE WALKER: "Just say, 'Same with me!'"

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label" 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label" 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label" 12 years old.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce,
always look for the signature in White

Lea & Perrins

on the Red label, and see also that the
name LEA & PERRINS is embossed
in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such
an extent that these precautions are necessary in order to
make sure that you are being supplied with the original
and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many
imitations.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY



WATSON'S E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

To-day's Advertisements

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

NIGHT FETE

will be held at the V.R.C.
on
SATURDAY, August 18th, at 9 p.m.
Attractive Programme.
String Band in Attendance.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction.
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

WEDNESDAY

the 22nd August, 1917, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Jas. HICKS STREET.

**VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.**
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c., &c.,
As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Armchairs and
Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furni-
ture, comprising Double and Single,
Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bed-
steads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon,
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs,
Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.,
Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c.,
Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated
Ware, etc.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Black-
wood Furniture, including Engravings,
Pictures, etc., etc., Tennis Poles and
Netting.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets,
Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,
Bed Quilts, etc.,

Also
PIANO by The Robinson Piano Co.
Collard & Collard.
Rosenkrantz.
Shiedmayer & Boehne,
Stuttgart.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash
HUGHES & HONGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 16, 1917. 2037

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, August 18 —
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Burma Cheroots
and Egyptian Cigarettes at Messrs.
Hughes and Hough's.
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Sheets, Towels,
Dress Lengths etc. also Tea Sets,
Yates etc. at Messrs. Hughes and
Hough's.
9 p.m.—Night Fete at V.R.C.
MONDAY, August 20 —
President Poincaré's birthday (1859)
MONDAY, August 20 & TUESDAY, 21 —
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Porcelains,
Embroideries, Curios etc. at Messrs.
Hughes and Hough's.
TUESDAY, August 21 —
11 a.m.—Auction of Household Furni-
ture, etc., at No. 3, Wood Road,
Wanchai.
Hongkong Ice Co.'s interim dividend
due.
FRIDAY, August 24 —
Hongkong Rope Co.'s interim dividend
due.
MONDAY, August 27 —
Noon—Auction of Kowloon Inland
Lot No. 520 at Mr. Geo. P. Lammert's
Sales Rooms.
WEDNESDAY, August 29 —
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock
Exchange.
FRIDAY, August 31 —
Queen of Holland's birthday (1880).
Emperor of Japan's birthday (1870).
SATURDAY, Sept. 1 —
6.23 p.m.—Full moon.

their way of life and obedience. The
world must be safe for democracy. Its
peace must be planted upon trusted
foundations of political liberty. There
are the convictions and the aspira-
tions with which the whole
British Empire entered the war three
years ago, and is as determined as
ever to fight for. Where may we
find in any speech by a German
statesman an expression of views
which is reconcilable with these
declarations? We know of no such
speech. "We are invincible and
will be victorious" is the keynote of
the KAISER'S message to his Army
and Navy on the occasion of the
third anniversary of the war. "We
wish to conclude peace as one who
has successfully carried out his
purpose," is one of the declarations
made by the new German Chancellor
in his first speech in that capacity
a month ago. The pretence now is
that Germany is waging a war of
defence, and according to the
Chancellor, "if we make peace we
must first secure our Empire and
its frontiers for all time." But
Germany has not yet stated explicitly
what she now means by that phrase.
We know by the grim facts of the
war what she intended it to mean
when she began the war, and it
has been made plain to the world
that what Germany means by making
her Empire and its frontiers secure
for all time is utterly incompatible
with the views of her neighbours—
Belgium, France and Russia, to say
nothing of England—on the subject.
Mr. Lloyd George speaking shortly
after the new German Chancellor
delivered his first speech in the
Reichstag said: "I have read
Dr. MICHAELIS'S speech, as my duty,
once, twice and three times, to seek
anything from which we could hope
to end this bloody struggle, and I
see in it a sham independence for
Belgium, a sham democracy for
Germany and a sham peace for
Europe. And I say that Europe
has not sacrificed millions of her
gallant sons to re-establish a soil
consecrated by their blood as a
mere sanctuary for a sham. That
is the answer to the Pope's overtures
until Germany makes more concrete
and acceptable proposals.

CHINA AT WAR.
A few hours after the Cabinet had
declared war the German Bank in
Shanghai was closed up by order of
the Senior Consul and the Mixed
Court. The Bank of China will take
over its affairs.

Three Austrian ships—the *Silesia*,
Bohemia and *China*—at Shanghai
were also taken over by Chinese
Naval officers. Yesterday afternoon
the crews of these vessels were
brought into the Settlements.

Previous to the declaration of war
Liang Kai Chin went to Tientsin
and succeeded in completing arrange-
ments for the big loan.

The Allied Powers agree to a post-
ponement of the Boxer indemnities
for a period of five years.

It is reported that the Government
has decided to convene the Provi-
sional Senate on September 1st, un-
der the provisions have already tele-
graphed favouring the proposal.
Only a few provinces in the South
disapprove.—*Chinese Mail Service.*

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**CHINA'S SEIZURE OF ENEMY
SHIPPING.**

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15.
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taken over three Austrian merchant-
men in the harbour. There were no
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Up to the present 18,000 tons of
Austrian and German shipping has
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**THE GOVERNMENT'S PURCHASE
OF "LYSHOLT."**

ANSWER TO HON. MR. H. E.
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The answers given this afternoon
by the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY
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**HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

The profit for the Half-year ending
30th June 1917, including the sum of
\$42,493.32 brought forward, amounted
to \$143,334.98, which the Board pro-
pose apportioning as follows:—

To pay a dividend of \$3
per share on 20,000
shares..... \$60,000.00

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There was a rise of a penny in
Exchange this morning, the demand
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rate was the same.

The nett revenue collected by
the Imports and Exports department
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\$6,826,324.36 as against \$5,393,535.56
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As advertised in another column a
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grasped and to appreciate the idea of a
Domestic Book which will record and
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to earn cash instead of food, as in the
past, says the Kelantan report for
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H. E. Governor, in a despatch to
the Secretary of State for the Colonies,
acknowledging the telegram conveying
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the third anniversary of the War,
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These objects will not be set forth in
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defence, and according to the
Chancellor, "if we make peace we
must first secure our Empire and
its frontiers for all time." But
Germany has not yet stated explicitly
what she now means by that phrase.
We know by the grim facts of the
war what she intended it to mean
when she began the war, and it
has been made plain to the world
that what Germany means by making
her Empire and its frontiers secure
for all time is utterly incompatible
with the views of her neighbours—
Belgium, France and Russia, to say
nothing of England—on the subject.
Mr. Lloyd George speaking shortly
after the new German Chancellor
delivered his first speech in the
Reichstag said: "I have read
Dr. MICHAELIS'S speech, as my duty,
once, twice and three times, to seek
anything from which we could hope
to end this bloody struggle, and I
see in it a sham independence for
Belgium, a sham democracy for
Germany and a sham peace for
Europe. And I say that Europe
has not sacrificed millions of her
gallant sons to re-establish a soil
consecrated by their blood as a
mere sanctuary for a sham. That
is the answer to the Pope's overtures
until Germany makes more concrete
and acceptable proposals.

CHINA AT WAR.
A few hours after the Cabinet had
declared war the German Bank in
Shanghai was closed up by order of
the Senior Consul and the Mixed
Court. The Bank of China will take
over its affairs.

Three Austrian ships—the *Silesia*,
Bohemia and *China*—at Shanghai
were also taken over by Chinese
Naval officers. Yesterday afternoon
the crews of these vessels were
brought into the Settlements.

Previous to the declaration of war
Liang Kai Chin went to Tientsin
and succeeded in completing arrange-
ments for the big loan.

The Allied Powers agree to a post-
ponement of the Boxer indemnities
for a period of five years.

It is reported that the Government
has decided to convene the Provi-
sional Senate on September 1st, un-
der the provisions have already tele-
graphed favouring the proposal.
Only a few provinces in the South
disapprove.—*Chinese Mail Service.*

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**CHINA'S SEIZURE OF ENEMY
SHIPPING.**

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15.
The Chinese naval authorities have
taken over three Austrian merchant-
men in the harbour. There were no
disturbances and the vessels were not
damaged.

Up to the present 18,000 tons of
Austrian and German shipping has
been taken over.

THE PRAYA EAST FORESHORE NUISANCE.

At this afternoon's meeting of the
Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr.
POLLOCK, K.C., asked:—

With reference to the Answer given to
my first question at the last meeting
of the Council

(i) Is it the fact that 337 water-
closets now discharge over the
Praya East foreshore, and

(ii) Cannot some steps be taken to
remedy the nuisance arising from
such discharge, as temporary
measures, pending the com-
mencement of the work on the
proposed reclamation?

(iii) When is such proposed reclama-
tion likely to be commenced?

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY
replied:—

(i) About 280 water-closets now
discharge over the Praya East fore-
shore.

(ii) The sewer outfalls could be
extended to below low-water. The
cost of making such extensions is
roughly estimated at \$20,000, assum-
ing that iron pipes can be obtained
at a reasonable price at the present
time.

In view of the existing foul condi-
tion of the foreshore, it is extremely
doubtful whether any appreciable
improvement would be effected by
carrying out the extensions referred
to.

(iii) It is impossible to state at
present when the Praya East Re-
clamation Scheme is likely to be
commenced.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK asked, with
regard to sub-section one of question
one, where the figures mentioned at a
recent meeting of the Sanitary Board,
were supplied from.

The Hon. Mr. CHATHAM said that
the figures were supplied by the Sani-
tary Board from reports that included
all conveniences of that description.

**IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION
IN HONGKONG.**

**THE OPERATIONS UNDER THE
ORDINANCE.**

Mr. R. O. Hatchison, Superintendent
of Imports and Exports, in his annual
report for 1916 says:—

As mentioned in last year's Report
legislation was introduced in December,
1915, to enable the department to deal
with the importation and exportation
of goods to and from the Colony with
the object of controlling the movement
of prohibited goods and of preventing
trading with the Enemy. Under the
Importation and Exportation Ordinance,
with a few very minor exceptions, no
goods can be exported from the Colony
without an export permit. The same
rule applies to imported goods with
the exception of goods from river ports
and coast ports within 50 miles radius.
Vessels of all kinds trading to these
ports are allowed to land their cargo
without permit, a manifest only of such
cargo being furnished to the department.
This exception is necessary to prevent
undue hindrance to this short-distance
traffic. In the case of certain classes of
goods export is only allowed under bond
and a satisfactory landing certificate
will be returned from the declared
destination. In more important cases
exportation is only allowed after
reference to the Secretary of State for
the Colonies. In addition to controlling
the flow of goods exported, the permit
system also enables the department to
check the shippers and consignees of
goods under the White and Black List
system.

The work involved in the issue of
permits and the checking of such per-
mits against ships' manifests has been
very considerable. Table XII gives a
list of the number of permits, manifests,
and other documents which have been
handled by the department during the
year.

A beginning has been made under the
permit system to collect statistics of the
trade of the port of Hongkong, but the
multifarious demands made by this
Ordinance and other war measures on
the department, added to the great
difficulty of finding room for increased
staff, have made it impossible to keep
full records for 1916.

**BATHING FATALITY AT KENNEDY
TOWN.**

An unemployed Chinese, named
Wong Ming, residing at No. 168,
Hollywood Road, has reported to the
Police that whilst he was bathing
with others at the bathing beach at
Kennedy Town, at about 2 p.m.
yesterday, a Chinese named Leung
To, living at No. 291, Des Vaux
Road West, went to the rescue of
one Chan Kai, of No. 61, Caine
Road, who was beyond his depth.
Leung To, however, was unable to
effect a rescue and both men were
drowned. Their bodies have not yet
been recovered.

A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy is master over
every colic, dysentery, and all intestinal
pains. One dose relieves, a second dose is
rarely necessary to effect a cure. For
sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

**THE HONGKONG DEFENCE
CORPS.**

**SECOND READING OF BILL
POSTPONED FOR A WEEK.**

At the meeting of the Legislative
Council this afternoon the Hon.
Attorney-General moved the second
reading of the Compulsory Service
Bill. He said that the object of the
Bill was to make all British Subjects
ordinarily resident in the Colony,
between the ages 18 and 55, liable
for Military Service in the Colony.
The Hon. member reviewed the
provisions of the Bill and also the
salient features of the Regulations,
which are given below.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK asked for
an adjournment for one week, as the
Regulations had only come before the
Hon. Members that day and they
had had no time to discuss them.
Also the public had had no opportu-
nity of criticising the regulations.
He also asked that the Regulations
should be made by the Legislative
Council and not by the Executive
Council so that full discussion could
be possible. Also he asked that the
new arrangements would take into
consideration the fact that some men
were not as strong as others and that
arrangements would be made so that
the weaker men should not be put
with stronger men and thus be left
puffing and blowing in the rear of
the

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE POPE'S PEACE
OVERTURES.

VATICAN OPTIMISTIC.

ROME, Aug. 15. The Vatican is most optimistic over its new peace initiative. It is affirmed that the Pope has been assured that no Government will absolutely refuse to discuss the Note.

SOME OF THE PROPOSALS.

The Pope's proposals suggest disarmament, and the formation of a Supreme Court of Arbitration for the solution of future conflicts between nations. Also, no annexations and no indemnities, except in particular cases, for instance, Belgium and some French and Serbian regions, which are more severely damaged.

He proposes the solution of Alsace-Lorraine, and the Trentino-Trieste, according to the aspirations of the people compatible with the general situation. He proposes the restoration of the Kingdom of Poland, Belgium, and the occupied French department in exchange for German Colonies, and finally, proposes liberty of the seas.

The Pope cites statements recently made by the leaders of belligerent Governments to prove that their views are not so irreconcilable as is believed.

BRITISH PRESS PESSIMISTIC.

LONDON, Aug. 15. The papers give the coldest reception to the Pope's proposals, which are regarded as a result of action on the part of Austria, prompted by Germany, to endeavour to make the most of the advance in the East for bargaining.

It is felt that no course but rejection is open to the Allies, unless they are prepared to throw away their future. Indications point to Germany, having failed to secure peace through the Socialists, now trying to do so through the Catholics. It is emphasized that the Allies' terms are quite incompatible with the Vatican proposals, and there is not the slightest prospect that the Allies will abate them.

DEAF EARS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15. It is unofficially stated that the Pope's proposals incline suggestions for the reduction of armaments, and the abolition of all retaliatory economic conflicts. It is believed the Pope declared that the injuries to all belligerents were so great that no reparation was possible except the return of territory.

It is already evident that the proposals have fallen on deaf ears at Washington, where diplomatic circles regard them as inspired by Germany, with the object of splitting the Allies in a discussion of war aims.

LATER. The Pope's peace proposals also include the suggestion that Belgium, Serbia, and Rumania should be restored and a peaceful solution of the questions of Alsace and Lorraine. The Trentino and Poland arrived at.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH POSITIONS IMPROVED.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

With heavy artillery and rifle fire we repulsed an enemy attack eastward of Westhoek. We improved our positions on the right bank of the Steenbeek. The enemy twice attempted raids eastward of Laventie, but was immediately driven out by the Portuguese after sharp fighting. We repulsed raiders, estimated at three companies strong, eastward of Neuve Chapelle. Despite the enemy's aggressive tactics, our long distance aeroplanes reached and bombed their objective, machine gunned infantry, and brought down seven and drove down four machines. Two of ours are missing.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 15. A German official message transmitted by wireless says:—Strong Allied attacks in the Western theatre are being repulsed. We took a large number of Portuguese prisoners at Neuve Chapelle. The French twice unsuccessfully attacked southward of Nauroy. There has been increased artillery activity on the Aisne Front, in Western Champagne, and northward of Verdun. The French brought up strong forces at Verdun, especially artillery. Were repulsed attacks at Flirey and shot down nine aeroplanes.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, August 15. A French communiqué says:—The artillery duel, at times, has been most violent in Belgium. Enemy raids at different points were easily repulsed.

GERMAN SAGAERY IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, August 15. The savagery of the Germans in Belgium is re-illustrated by the fate of the Belgian athlete, Van Rentergem, who was shot at Oudenarde on a charge of espionage, after being dragged through the streets at the end of a long chain. The guards grossly maltreated, and spat in the face of Van Rentergem. The latter was most courageous, and did not complain.

NEW U.S. LOAN TO ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15. Congress will shortly authorize a new loan to the Allies, amounting to four billion dollars.

THE RUSSO-RUMANIAN
OFFENSIVE.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 15. A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, says:—The Rumanian troops have continued the counter-offensive. They occupied the village of Slanic, and dislodged the enemy from heights to the south-west of Grozecchi. The offensive is developing.

The Russo-Rumanian repulsed attacks in the direction of Focani, and also in the region of Maksimeni.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, says:—The enemy is beginning to yield in the mountain area of Rumania, between the Trotus, Putna and Sereth.

STATE CONFERENCE AT MOSCOW.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 15. M. Kerensky to-day revived the scheme for holding a great State Conference at Moscow, including all parties, classes and communities. It will be held at the small Kremlin from the 25th to the 27th. About 1,000 will participate.

M. Kerensky will open the conference with a comprehensive exposition of the situation.

GENERAL BRUSILOFF'S FAREWELL
TO RUSSIAN ARMY.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 15. General Brusiloff in a farewell message to the Russian army says:—I should have liked to have remained with my soldiers. I am firmly convinced that Russia will recover from its sickness, for the happiness of the country and liberty.

GERMANS UNEASY ABOUT POLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 15. Reuter learns from a trustworthy source that the Germans are most uneasy about Poland, owing to the storm over the arrest of the Polish General Bismulski, and the failure of the attempts to recruit Poles, in connection with which it transpires that out of 6,000 Polish legionaries, less than 15 per cent. took the oath of allegiance.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 16. The Minister of the Interior states that disorders occurred in various quarters of the town, which the troops vigorously repressed. The Military Commander has issued more stringent orders in consequence of the disregard of disciplinary measures.

It is reported from Bilbao that business is suspended and communications impeded. Disturbances were suppressed by military charges.

The Premier said:—We are face to face with an anarchic movement which makes no demands and entertains no political hopes from a change of Government.

THE LABOUR EXECUTIVE.

LONDON, Aug. 15. The Labour Executive have passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Henderson and has selected him to head the delegates at the Stockholm conference.

A telegram from Stockholm, which was read, said the conference would be consultative and not mandatory. The Executive passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the Labourites should be represented at the forthcoming conference in order that the Party's opinions should not be misunderstood or misrepresented. They regretfully noted the Government announcement of its intention to refuse passports.

The foregoing resolution will be submitted for endorsement by the adjourned Labour Conference on the 21st.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN RUSSIA.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 15. Sixty persons were killed, and 150 injured by a collision between a passenger and goods train, midway between Petrograd and Moscow, owing to a pointsman's error.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

LONDON, Aug. 15. Mr. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, has received a telegram from the wharf labourers and coalminers to the effect that they will not participate in the strike in New South Wales.

It is thought that the gas workers may come out, but many men remain loyal.

A limited transport service is being carried on.

The public are supporting the Government.

TEA SHORTAGE.

LONDON, Aug. 15. Only 7,854 packages were offered at the Indian sales yesterday, confirming the view that a real shortage may be expected before the close of the year, unless further tonnage can be allocated for tea.

The demand for low grade tea has revived, while the demand for first quality has slackened off.

SUMMARY COURT.

A GERMAN LIQUIDATION CASE.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. E. A. McWilliams, as liquidator for Doctors Muller, Justi and Hoch, claimed from Messrs. Diss Brothers and Arthur C. Diss tailors, the sum of \$291. The claim was made against the defendant and, alternatively, against the second defendant, as the drawers or drawer of a cheque dated September 30, 1914, payable to the order of the said Doctors Muller, Justi and Hoch, which cheque, on presentation, was returned by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, accompanied by the memorandum "refer to drawer." The plaintiff also claimed interest on the amount at the rate of 8 per cent. from October 29 up to the present date.

Mr. Mattingly, of Messrs. Deacon Looker Deacon and Harston, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. C. Faithfull for the defendants.

Before the case was opened, Mr. Faithfull said that he wished to make a preliminary objection. He said that he gave his friend, Mr. Mattingly, notice to the effect that he would require the plaintiff to be present, as he desired to cross-examine him. He had admitted certain facts, but that did not preclude him from the privilege of cross-examining the plaintiff. As the case stood at present, the plaintiff was a plaintiff on paper only, and his friend could not, at that moment, go into the witness box and swear that plaintiff was alive. He hoped he was not dead, but the fact remained that the plaintiff might possibly have died. He intended to ask for an adjournment for the plaintiff to be produced.

His Lordship stated that the preliminary objection need not prevent the case going on. The evidence could be taken and then, perhaps, according to circumstances, an adjournment might be granted.

Mr. Faithfull went on to say that he thought, he had not received proper treatment in the matter of the appearance of the plaintiff, by his friend, since he had distinctly made the request that the plaintiff should be present.

Thereupon, Mr. Mattingly interposed and a somewhat heated argument ensued. Mr. Mattingly said that he had informed his friend that he did not intend to produce the plaintiff. His client was a very busy man and his presence was not necessary. If his friend wanted plaintiff present, he could subpoena him.

Mr. Faithfull said he had told his friend that he also was a busy man and he supposed his friend was a busy man. He had not received proper treatment.

Mr. Mattingly said that he did not wish to take up his Lordship's time, but he strongly resented the stigma cast upon him by his friend, who had even gone so far as to accuse him of working for Germans.

After further heated argument, his Lordship decided that the case should proceed.

Mr. Mattingly said that a post-dated cheque was given, in August 1914, by Messrs. Diss Brothers. It was made payable to the German Doctors, Messrs. Muller, Justi and Hoch. It was presented for payment about a fortnight later, and it was dishonoured by the bank. The cheque was signed by the second defendant. The liquidator had written a letter asking for the matter to be settled and had received a reply from Messrs. Diss Brothers to the effect that it was not financially convenient for them to settle the matter, and asking for time. Some time after that the liquidator wrote a further letter requesting payment forthwith, and a still further letter was sent, intimating that legal proceedings would be taken unless a settlement was accorded. His case lay in the fact that Mr. A. C. Diss, the second defendant, now in court, had signed the cheque and the question rested upon the cheque only; therefore, the presence of the plaintiff was not at all necessary. No settlement had been made and therefore this action had been brought to recover the amount due.

Mr. Faithfull said that the reason that he made the application for an adjournment, for the plaintiff to be present, was that he desired to ask him certain questions. The cheque, although signed by Mr. C. A. Diss, was made out on behalf of the firm of Diss Brothers, which no longer existed, and the liability had not been incurred by Mr. A. C. Diss himself. He wanted to ask plaintiff why he had waited for nearly two and a half years before bringing this action. If the action had been brought a year ago, when the firm of Diss Brothers existed, the proper debtor could have been produced.

His Lordship:—That is not relevant. Mr. Faithfull went on to explain that Mr. A. C. Diss's brother asked him to make out a cheque on behalf of the firm.

Mr. Diss did this in the ordinary way, not intending to make himself personally liable for the amount.

After further discussion, in which Mr. Faithfull said he strongly resented his friend's suggestions that he had acted in a disrespectful manner, especially as his friend was his junior, his Lordship said that he thought it would be better if he discussed the matter in chambers, which was accordingly done.

On resuming, His Lordship stated that he understood that an amicable settlement had been arrived at.

Mr. Faithfull said that with his friend's consent, he would like to mention that his client's reason for not meeting the cheque was not due to shortness of funds, since it could easily have been met at maturity. He thought, however, that by the time the cheque would have been cleared, the War would have been in progress seven weeks. He looked at it in the light of the fact that he had sums due to him from German subjects, not necessarily the Doctors in the case, and it would be manifestly unfair that he should pay a German claim if he could not collect from Germans.

Mr. Mattingly said he quite accepted his friend's explanation and understood the feeling that actuated his friend's client.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO
DUTIES IN HONGKONG.

The Report of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports for the year 1916 states:—

The revenue collected from liquor duties and licensed ware houses for 1916 was \$793,762.24 as compared with \$626,574.97 in 1915. The general details are as follows:—

	1916.	1915.
Duties, European Li-		
quors,	\$208,598.84	\$173,001.24
Duties, Chinese Li-		
quors,	579,376.40	447,533.73
Licensed Warehouse		
Fees,	5,750.00	6,000.00
Licensed Warehouse		
Overtime Fees,	37.00	40.00

Total, \$793,762.24 \$626,574.97

On 1st March, 1916, a general increase was made in the duty on all varieties of intoxicating liquor. The increase made varied for the different kinds of liquors, but can be taken roughly as an average increase of 25 per cent. The increase in the receipts from European liquors does not equal the amount of the increase in the duty, but the decrease in the consumption thus shown is due to the general conditions of the trade. The trade in Chinese liquors is in a very flourishing state. The increase in the duty on Chinese liquors is more than fully shown in the increase of revenue, and at the same time the export of Chinese wines and spirits from the Colony shows a satisfactory increase as compared with 1915. The local distilleries continue to do well and have benefited considerably by the general improvement in the trade in Chinese wines and spirits for which the Colony is a market.

THE TOBACCO DUTY.

On July 7th an Ordinance was introduced imposing a duty on all tobacco consumed in the Colony, and the collection of this duty was undertaken by this department. The procedure introduced was similar to that already in operation in regard to intoxicating liquors, with the exception that duty was charged on stocks of tobacco in the Colony at the time of the passing of the Ordinance, where such stocks exceeded 100 lb. in weight. Some difficulty was experienced in the earlier stages in checking the actual stocks of tobacco in the Colony but once this difficulty was overcome and a satisfactory list had been drawn up of the various kinds of tobacco that came on the market, the collection of duty proceeded smoothly. The actual revenue derived from tobacco from July 15th to December 31st was \$211,000.00, being slightly in excess of the amount estimated for. As in the case of intoxicating liquors, no duty is payable on tobacco imported or manufactured for export from the Colony.

FOREIGNERS BESIEGED BY MONGOL BRIGADES.

While a shooting party last week, consisting of Mr. Henningsen, Mr. Manning, a mining engineer from Korea, Captain Mathews, Captain Luby and two sergeants of the American Legion Guard, were being held up at Kalgan by the local authorities owing to the activities of robbers in the neighbourhood, news was received that a number of members of the American Board Mission, with two other American women, who were spending their summer vacation at Larents Ranch at Kalgan, were being besieged by Mongolian brigades.

This information was immediately transmitted to the American Legation, which communicated with the Chinese authorities in Peking. The latter immediately instructed the authorities at Kalgan to permit the shooting party to proceed to the rescue, accompanied by a detachment of cavalry.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals:

Wesleyan Mission Chinese Church \$60

SIAM AND THE WAR.

The following paragraphs are from the Bangkok Daily Mail:—

For the present the food of the interned enemy aliens is being supplied by the Government, but we learn that this is but a temporary arrangement and that probably they will be received a certain daily amount of money and will have to arrange for their own messing in the future. The allowance given will be \$2.50 per diem for each adult and one dollar for each child, house accommodation and electric light being supplied.

Regarding the women and children, owing to the incense to be kept at all times, they have been decided to house them all together, in the German Club premises in the Surawongse road and some houses in its immediate vicinity. As a result of this decision a number of German families are moving into this location to-day.

Special arrangements will be made to ensure the due safety and care of unmarried women and girls, and the control of the women has been placed in the hands of Colonel P. L. E. Warming (Luang Bhai), Deputy Inspector General of Consular Affairs, who is both a married man and a neutral.

With regard to the preparation of the old Gendarmier School at Phranakum as an internment camp, we learn that for the present there is no intention of sending the enemy aliens thither. Whether they are sent or not is contingent upon whether the present place of internment is found sanitary and sufficiently commodious. If it answers these requirements it is probable that no change will be made at all.

Mr. Schner (Phra Annuet Rothakitch) who used to be a naturalized Siamese subject, was notified by a special Gazette yesterday, was arrested and interned yesterday evening.

Mr. G. F. Weiler, another German who had been naturalized, was arrested at Bang Sai Kai and interned on the 10th instant.

Some misunderstanding appears to have arisen with regard to the granting of licenses to enemy aliens to purchase necessities of life, and we hear that German women have, on several occasions, been unable to buy things on account of their having no such license. We understand, however, that the permits will be issued as soon as it is possible to do so.

OPIMUM MONOPOLY IN HONGKONG.

The Superintendent of Imports and Exports in his annual report for 1915 says:—

Arrangements were made to purchase raw opium direct from the Indian Government from the beginning of the year, and regular monthly supplies are now shipped by the Indian Government. The arrangement has proved very satisfactory. The total quantity of raw opium sold during the year including confiscated raw opium was 365 chests as compared with 343 chests in 1915.

The gross revenue derived from the sale of opium was \$5,811,110.15 as compared with \$4,785,028.59 in 1915. The price of prepared opium was raised twice during the year, on February 5th it was raised to \$11.50 per tal, and again on April 20th to \$12.00 per tal.

A large number of seizures were again made during the year, but the amount of the seizures of raw opium shows a large reduction as compared with the figures for 1915. This reduction would appear to be largely due to steps taken in the United Kingdom to prevent the export of raw opium. There is slight increase in the seizures of prepared opium. As I have mentioned in previous reports, the traffic in smuggled opium is a traffic through the Colony and can only be satisfactorily dealt with at the various sources of supply.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF RAW OPIMUM.

An agreement was made in October, 1915, under which the Commission for the suppression of opium for the province of Kwangtung understood to purchase the remaining stock of certified opium held in Hongkong from the opium merchants of Hongkong. The disturbances in the Kwangtung province appear to have interfered with the carrying out of this agreement and after the first two months of the year the export of opium to the Kwangtung province practically ceased.

The total amount of certified opium imported into the Kwangtung province during the year only amounted to 83 chests. 180 chests were exported to Shanghai. Persian opium continued to be imported into the Colony, practically the whole imports going forward to Formosa. Uncertified opium was imported for the Government Monopoly and the Macao Opium Farmer. One lot of 170 chests of uncertified opium which was being shipped nominally for Mexico was returned to Calcutta owing to the suspicious nature of the shipment.

COWARD REBUKED.

M. KERENSKY'S SCATHING REPLY TO A SOLDIER.

The following incident occurred on the northern Russian front:—

M. Kerensky, Minister of War, was addressing a "concourse of soldiers in advanced positions. One of the men interrupted, saying, "If we attack, all will perish, and the dead have no use for liberty or land."

He was continuing in the same strain when M. Kerensky made the scathing reply: "The best Russians during long years have not gone to the scaffold to earn the first reward to put his own life and people. He who trembles for his skin is unworthy of liberty."

M. Kerensky requested the colonel to turn the soldier out of the army. The colonel asked for authority to treat similarly five or six others thus slandering the whole regiment. "No, one is enough," M. Kerensky replied, and addressed the soldiers, "You cannot possibly share the opinions of this coward!"

"No," shouted the men, "we don't! We back you, and are willing to die!"



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HONGKONG.

JAPANESE COAL POSITION.

HIGHER PRICES AS WINTER APPROACHES.

In the coal trade the prospect is that another historical boom is anticipated after this month, because the stock of coal at depots in various parts of the country is fast running out, says the "Japan Advertiser," continuing:—

Buyers are hurrying up their purchases at present on account of their anticipation of another autumn boom. Because they were thrown into a difficult position last spring owing to the heavy rise in the price of coal, buyers are now anxious in their operations and every rise in price is speedily acquiesced in by them.

This attitude of the buyers has already its influence on the visible stock and in its turn affected the trend of the trade. In Kyushu, indeed, abnormal high freightage has proved a check to the running out of the stock, but in Hokkaido and Tokio no such checks are in evidence and the stock is steadily reduced quite contrary to the usual trend in summer.

According to a recent census the stock at the Sumidagawa depot was 13,770 tons against 14,300 tons in June. In Hokkaido the reduction has been more rapid. At the end of June the stock was 82,030 tons against 104,200 tons at the close of May. At Wakamatsu and Moji at the end of June there were 302,700 tons against 301,550 tons at the end of June.

Judging from the rate of working at different mines the replenishment of the visible stock cannot be easy. The import of mining machines is difficult and if foreign orders are accepted by foreign machine men the arrival of the ordered machines is delayed. According to a certain mine owner the acquisition of machines is now almost hopeless. Labour is also getting scarcer every month, as industrial booms have called labour away to other work, more money paying lines. In spite of their intense efforts coping with the increase in demand, mine owners have been able in the first half of the present year only to increase 20 per cent. of the production in Hokkaido and 10 per cent. in the Kyushu and Fushima fields.

In the meantime demand for fuel has increased. Not only industrial workers but carrying organs have consumed more coal, and in the first half of the present year their demand showed an increase of 21 per cent. over last year. The export of coal has declined somewhat because of the foreign demand for tonnage, but now the foreign demand is reviving with an astonishing vitality because in Hawaii, British India, and

the South Pacific a coal famine is threatening. These foreign points will pay whatever price is quoted by suppliers. Thus the prospect for the trade is bright. Mine owners have already sold out the latter months of the present year and some of them even declare to have nothing more to sell. It is in these circumstances that in September when most supply contracts have to be renewed, much speculation or rivalry will be in evidence among buyers.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

COMMAND.

Until further orders, the undersigned will issue all Orders and continue in immediate charge of the administration of the Reserve Force.

The undersigned will attend at the D.S.P. (R.)'s office on each week day (excepting Saturday) from 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m., and on Saturdays from 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. All communications are to be addressed to, and all interviews had in the first place with, Mr. Hong.

Inspection.

The D.S.P. (R.) will inspect all ranks of the Police Reserve at 6.15 p.m. on Thursday, August 30th. Detailed orders will be issued.

COMPANY PARADES.

The following parades will take place at Central Station. Uniform will not be worn. Fall in at 5.45 p.m.

Monday, August 20th.—No. 3 Company.

Tuesday, August 21st.—No. 4 Platoon and Ambulance Platoon. Also No. 2 Section at Water Police Station.

Wednesday, August 22nd.—No. 1 Section.

Thursday, August 23rd.—No. 2 Company.

(Sgd.) T. F. HOUER, A.S.P. (R.)

TEETHING CHILDREN.

Teething children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels. More than natural and then castor oil is necessary. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

SHIPPING

Steamers	Leave	Connecting Mail	Due	Due
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Dr. to Reiss & Co., Canton

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES \$1.25 and \$2.25

Mr. R. Almond	Mrs McGee
Mr. J. E. F. Anderson	Mr. J. O. Miller
Mr. G. Bennerman	Mr. W. Moeley
Mr. W. J. Boggy	Mrs. Nathans and
Mr. C. B. Burre	family
Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Mr.	and Mrs. Parsons
Cheng	and child
Dr. C. Clark	Mrs. W. C. Passmore
Dr. G. E. Costello	Mr. R. Pearnan
Mr. K. McFettery	Mr. C. Fine
Mr. J. H. Grayson	Mr. and Mrs. G. E.
Mr. R. H. Fisher	Richardson
Dr. C. W. Garson	Mr. W. M. Routh
Dr. A. G. Hartley	Mr. and Mrs. J. R.
Mr. and Mrs. Hannes	Shaw
and children	Mr. and Mrs. Siefort
Mr. Hansen	and family
Mr. A. S. Hawker	Mr. Sims
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. M.	and M. S. Sleigh
Jackson	Mr. J. E. Smith
Dr. B. James	Mrs. Stewart and
Mr. J. Janssen	children
Mr. J. Joseph	Mr. Taylor
Mr. Rickard	Mr. Thomas
Dr. D. Loren	Mr. and Mrs. Under
Dr. H. D. Macdonald	wood
Mr. and Mrs. Manners	Mr. A. C. Cule
Mr. and Mrs. McAlish	

Carefully Printed

may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Longcong April 18, 1912.

Figure 1. The effect of the initial concentration of the monomer on the polymerization of *l*-lysine. The reaction was carried out at 60 °C for 24 h. The initial concentration of the monomer was 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, and 1.0 mol/L. The initial concentration of the catalyst was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the initiator was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the solvent was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the water was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the acid was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the base was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the salt was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the surfactant was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the stabilizer was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the inhibitor was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the promoter was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the retarder was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the accelerator was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the catalyst was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the initiator was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the solvent was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the water was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the acid was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the base was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the salt was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the surfactant was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the stabilizer was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the inhibitor was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the promoter was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the retarder was 0.001 mol/L. The initial concentration of the accelerator was 0.001 mol/L.

Dr. to Reiss & Co., Canton

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Captain J. E. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES.

Friday 15th instant:—
7.35 a.m. Belcher's "B" Section (Range
Takers class and Gun Numbers as De-
tailed only) at Belcher's Battery.
8.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Gun
Numbers other than specialists) at Bel-
cher's Battery.
8.30 p.m. Night Section M.G. Co. at
Headquarters under unit Commander.
Test of Elementary Training.
8.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on
Murray Parade Ground under Comd.
Grimes, Edgcombe and Minnells and
Lieut. Meade. Signalling section
B class at R. A. Theatre.
Saturday 16th instant:—
7.15 a.m. Scouts Company (men de-
tailed by Sgt. Major Ramsay) at Head-
quarters Elementary Training.
8.30 p.m. Special Parade at Head-
quarters for members of the Corps (in-
fanty) unable to attend drills ordered
on 15th, 15th, and 17th instant. One
N.C.O. from each unit sending men will
attend.

DETAIL.

On duty 15th instant Left Section M.
G. Co. and Civil Service Co.
On duty 15th instant Centre Section
M. G. Co.
On duty 15th instant Scouts Company.
On duty 15th instant Night Section
M. G. Co.
On duty 15th instant Left Sec. M. G.
Co. and Civil Service Co.
On duty 15th instant Centre Section
M. G. Co.
Under Officer from 15th to 16th inst.
Lieut. Dauby.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER
RESERVES.

Major Williams, Commanding H.K.V.R.

PARADES.

Friday, 15th instant:—
A and B (Civil, Decuria,
Machine Gun Section, Mounted Section
and Signallers) on the road outside the
Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Talks
beginning on the 15th instant at 5.30 p.m.
Kowloon Dock Section at Kowloon Docks
at 5.15 p.m. for Tests of Elementary
Training. Drives: Drill order
except Kowloon Dock Section which may
parade in plain clothes.
Every man including exempted mem-
bers must attend this parade.

To-day's Advertisements

JOINT SERVICE OF THE
"NEEDLER" and "ROTTERDAM"
LOYD ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"ORANGE"
having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the wharves, and for extra
duties of the Hongkong & Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the Wharves delivery
may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods
remaining undelivered after noon, the
said liability will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before
the 25th instant, or they will not be
recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on the 21st instant,
at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors.
Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, Esq., Ltd.,
No Insurance whatsoever has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAYA-CHINA JAPAN LINES,
Agents,
Hongkong, August 16, 1917. 2036

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, August 16, 1917.

On London—
Bank Wire 2/11
On demand 2/11
30 days sight 2/11
4 months sight 2/11
Credit 4 months sight 2/11
Documentary, 4 months sight 2/11
On Paris—
On demand 40/15
Credit, 4 months sight, 41/5
On New York—
On demand 60/3
Credit, 60 days sight, 60/3
On Bombay—
On demand 13/4
On Calcutta—
On demand 13/4
On Singapore—
On demand 13/4
On Manila—
On demand 13/4
On Shanghai—
On demand 13/4
On Yokohama—
On demand 13/4
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per unit) 40/6
Foreign (Bank's buying rate) 88/50 p.
Silver (per unit) 44/4
Bar Silver in Hongkong 21 1/2 nom.
Chinese Copper (per unit) 2 p.
Chinese Copper (per unit) 2 p.
Chinese Silver (per unit) 2 p.
Chinese Silver (per unit) 2 p.
Chinese Silver (per unit) 2 p.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIAN prescribes Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea
Remedy. It relieves cramps in
the stomach and intestinal pains quicker
than any preparation they can com-
mend. It can be bought from any
chemist. A bottle will keep for years
and no home is complete without it.
Made by all Chemists and Store-
keepers.

"THE BEST OF ALL"

JEYES' FLUID

ALEX. ROSS & Co. (Sole Agents)
4, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
Branches—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VENTED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LTD.,

AND

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS

ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,367.

I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

II—Fire Funds—£3,870,047

III—Life & Annuity Funds—£17,527,560

Sinking Fund Account—£28,228

Revenue Fire Branch—£2,381,458

Life and Annuity Branches—£2,141,583

Revenue Marine Department—£37,239

Other Receipts—£78,244

£23,970,367

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£23,970,367

Do Not Worry
About Pimples

Cuticura Will Remove Them

FARES FOR PUBLIC
VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria, with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, 10 cents.

Half hour, 20 "

One hour, 35 "

Three hours, 50 "

Six hours, 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, 0.60 cents.

Three hours, 1.00

Six hours, 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, 10 cents.

Half hour, 20 "

One hour, 35 "

Two hours, 50 "

Three hours, 70 "

Six hours, 1.00

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged
in Victoria.

Ten minutes, 5 cents.

Quarter hour, 10 "

Half hour, 15 "

One hour, 20 "

Every subsequent hour, 20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-
charged outside the Western part of the
City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-
charged to the East of Bay View Police
Station on the Eastern side of the City
of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half
fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents.

Half hour, 10 "

Hour, 15 "

Every subsequent hour, 10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added
for each extra hour, or part
of an hour if the hire is for
the journey to take longer
than—

To 4th mile—

single 75 cents.....1 hour.

return 1.00 ".....2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—

single 1.25 ".....3 hours.

return 1.50 ".....4 "

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—

single 1.75 ".....4 "

return 2.00 ".....5 "

Beyond 8th to 11th mile—

single 2.25 ".....5 "

return 2.50 ".....6 "

Beyond 11th to 14th mile—

single 2.75 ".....6 "

return 3.00 ".....7 "

Beyond 14th to 17th mile—

single 3.25 ".....7 "

return 3.50 ".....8 "

Beyond 17th to 20th mile—

single 3.75 ".....8 "

return 4.00 ".....9 "

Beyond 20th to 23rd mile—

single 4.25 ".....9 "

return 4.50 ".....10 "

Beyond 23rd to 26th mile—

single 4.75 ".....10 "

return 5.00 ".....11 "

Beyond 26th to 29th mile—

single 5.25 ".....11 "

return 5.50 ".....12 "

Beyond 29th to 32nd mile—

single 5.75 ".....12 "

return 6.00 ".....13 "

Beyond 32nd to 35th mile—

single 6.25 ".....13 "

return 6.50 ".....14 "

Beyond 35th to 38th mile—

single 6.75 ".....14 "

return 7.00 ".....15 "

Beyond 38th to 41st mile—

single 7.25 ".....15 "

return 7.50 ".....16 "

Beyond 41st to 44th mile—

single 7.75 ".....16 "

return 8.00 ".....17 "

Beyond 44th to 47th mile—

single 8.25 ".....17 "

return 8.50 ".....18 "

Beyond 47th to 50th mile—

single 8.75 ".....18 "

return 9.00 ".....19 "

Beyond 50th to 53rd mile—

single 9.25 ".....19 "

return 9.50 ".....20 "

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 16th at 12.30.—No returns from
Japan, Vladivostok and Indo-China.
Pressure has decreased slightly over
Formosa and the Philippines, and in-
creased slightly elsewhere; it is probably
highest in the Pacific to the south of
Japan. A relatively low area extends
from Annam across the Philippines to
the Pacific; a typhoon has formed in its
eastern extremity. At 6 a.m. this morn-
ing it was situated in Lat. 16° N., long.
128° E. moving W.N.W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total
since January 1st, 60.40 inches, against
an average of 50.71 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at
noon on the 17th August:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. or
variable winds, light to moderate; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as
No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Lamock: The same as
No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Hainan: The same as
No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN AUGUST.

The following table shows the Stan-
dard Time at which Official Night ends
and begins during the month of Aug.,
1917:—

Date.	Ends.	Begin.
Aug. 16th, 5.49 a.m.	7.05 p.m.	
" 17th, 5.50 "	7.04 "	
" 18th, 5.51 "	7.03 "	
" 19th, 5.52 "	7.02 "	
" 20th, 5.53 "	7.01 "	
" 21st, 5.54 "	7.00 "	
" 22nd, 5.55 "	6.59 "	
" 23rd, 5.56 "	6.58 "	
" 24th, 5.57 "	6.57 "	
" 25th, 5.58 "	6.56 "	
" 26th, 5.59 "	6.55 "	
" 27th, 5.60 "	6.54 "	
" 28th, 5.61 "	6.53 "	
" 29th, 5.62 "	6.52 "	
" 30th, 5.63 "	6.51 "	
" 31st, 5.64 "	6.50 "	

ROYAL OBSERVATORY
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER
REPORT.

AUGUST 16, 19